

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-86 are pending in the application.

Summary of Office Action of Jan. 11, 2007 [hereinafter “Jan. 11 OA”]

Claims 1, 2, 4-9, 24, 28 , 31-32, 34-38, 50, 55, 58, 61, 64, 66-73 and 81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(c) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0271993, App. No. 11/498,388 (published Nov. 30, 2006) by Nakata et al. [hereinafter “*Nakata*”]. Jan. 11 OA, page 2.

Claims 3, 33 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nakata* in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0049679, App. No. 09/827,469 (published April 25, 2002) by Russell et al. [hereinafter “*Russell*”]. Jan. 11 OA, page 4.

Claims 10-23, 25-27, 29-30, 39-49, 51-54, 56-57, 59-60, 62-63, 74-80, 82-86 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Nakata* in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0028207, App. No. 10/925,826 (published Feb. 3, 2005) by Finseth et al. [hereinafter “*Finseth*”]. Jan. 11 OA, page 5.

Regarding the disclosure of Nakata

The system disclosed by *Nakata* is specific to a system employing the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard IEEE 1394. The IEEE 1394 allows users to “transfer video or still images from a camera or camcorder to a printer, PC, or television, with no image degradation.” See 1394 Technology, available at: <http://www.1394ta.org/Technology/index.htm>, the IEEE 1394 Trade Association Website which is attached hereto for the Examiner’s convenience.

Nakata notes that “[a]ccording to IEEE1394, . . . devices are connected in a tree structure in which one device is handled as a root device with child and then grand child devices connected under the root device.” See Nakata, page 1, ¶ 0012. The display devices or monitors disclosed in *Nakata* are connected via a wired bus or buses. See Nakata, page 1, ¶¶ 0009, 0012. *Nakata* discloses a specific example of transferring the output of an optical disk player to various locations within a home. See Nakata, page 1, ¶ 0063; page 5, ¶ 0082. *Nakata* is therefore related to a transfer of *internal data*, internal to a closed system using an IEEE1394 bus scheme. *Nakata* has no disclosure of broadcast events or monitoring broadcast events, etc.

Independent Claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81 and rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

Claim 1 recites the features of *monitoring the at least one broadcast event by the first client and launching monitoring of the at least one broadcast event by the second client in response to an occurrence associated with the at least one broadcast event*. *Nakata* as no such disclosure as discussed above.

Claim 31 recites the features of *monitoring the at least one broadcast event by a first client on the first device; and launching monitoring of the at least one broadcast event by a second client on the second device in response an occurrence associated with the at least one broadcast event*. *Nakata* as no such disclosure as discussed above. *Nakata* as no such disclosure as discussed above.

Claim 62 recites the features of *monitoring the at least one broadcast event by a first client on the first device; transferring a plurality of broadcast information associated with the at least one broadcast event from the first device to the second device; sending the plurality of broadcast information from the second device to the third device in response to an occurrence*

associated with the at least one broadcast event; and launching monitoring of the at least one broadcast event by a third client on the third device in response receiving the plurality of broadcast information sent from the second device. Nakata as no such disclosure as discussed above.

Claim 64 recites the features of *a plurality of clients including: a first client for monitoring the at least one broadcast event, and a second client for launching monitoring of the at least one broadcast event in response to an occurrence associated with the at least one broadcast event.* Nakata as no such disclosure as discussed above.

Claim 81 recites the features of *a first device comprising: a first client for monitoring the at least one broadcast event, and a first transfer application coupled to the first client for sending a monitoring notification, and a second device comprising: a second transfer application for receiving the monitoring notification, and a second client coupled to the second transfer application for launching monitoring of the at least one broadcast event in response to receiving the monitoring notification from the first device.* Nakata as no such disclosure as discussed above.

Independent claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81 and therefore patentably distinct from the disclosure of Nakata. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of independent claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81 is respectfully requested.

Claims 2, 4-9, 24, 28, 32, 34-38, 50, 55, 58, 61 and 66-73 are all dependent claims, depending from, and including all limitations of their respective base independent claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) rejection of claims 2, 4-9, 24, 28, 32, 34-38, 50, 55, 58, 61, and 66-73 is respectfully requested in light of the allowability of independent claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81

Claims 3, 33 and 65 and rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Nakata does not disclose transferring a monitoring license from the first client to the second client prior to the launching step. See Jan. 11 OA, page 4. Additionally, *Nakata* does not disclose the limitations of independent claims 1, 31 and 64 as discussed above.

Nakata and *Russell*, individually or in combination, do not disclose all the features of claims 3, 33 and 65 and thus do not establish *prima facie* obviousness. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of claims 3, 33 and 65 is respectfully requested.

Claims 10-23, 25-27, 29-30, 39-49, 51-54, 56-57, 59-60, Independent claim 62, 63, 74-80, 82-86 and rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Nakata does not disclose storing at least one transfer client profile associated with at least one of the plurality of clients in the first client prior to the initiating a broadcast monitoring transfer step, wherein the initiating a broadcast monitoring transfer step includes choosing the second client from the stored at least one transfer client profile. See Jan. 11 OA, page 5. Additionally, independent claims 1, 31, 62, 64 and 81 and patentably distinct from the disclosure of *Nakata* as discussed above.

Therefore, *Nakata* and *Finseth*, individually or in combination, do not disclose all the features of claims 10-23, 25-27, 29-30, 39-49, 51-54, 56-57, 59-60, independent claim 62, 63, 74-80, 82-86 and thus do not establish *prima facie* obviousness. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) rejection of these claims is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

No amendment made was related to the statutory requirements of patentability unless expressly stated herein. Also, no amendment made was for the purpose of narrowing the scope of any claim, unless Applicant(s) has/have argued herein that such amendment was made to distinguish over a particular reference or combination of references.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to deduct any additional fees arising as a result of this response, including any fees for Extensions of Time, or any other communication from or to credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 50-2117.

It is submitted that the claims clearly define the invention, are supported by the specification and drawings, and are in a condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. Should the Examiner have any questions or concerns that may expedite prosecution of the present application, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,
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Attachments: 1394 Technology (2 Sheets)

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1394 Technology:

1394 Technology

The IEEE 1394 multimedia connection enables simple, low-cost, high-bandwidth isochronous (real-time) data interfacing between computers, peripherals, and consumer electronics products such as camcorders, VCRs, printers, PCs, TVs, and digital cameras. With IEEE 1394-compatible products and systems, users can transfer video or still images from a camera or camcorder to a printer, PC, or television, with no image degradation..

History of the IEEE 1394 Standard

The 1394 digital link standard was conceived in 1986 by technologists at Apple Computer, who chose the trademark 'FireWire', in reference to its speeds of operation. The first specification for this link was completed in 1987. It was adopted in 1995 as the IEEE 1394 standard. A number of IEEE 1394 products are now available including digital camcorders with the IEEE 1394 link, IEEE 1394 digital video editing equipment, digital VCRs, digital cameras, digital audio players, 1394 IC's and a wealth of other infrastructure products such as connectors, cables, test equipment, software toolkits, and emulation models.

Future of 1394

The strong multimedia orientation, self-configurability, peer-to-peer connectivity and high performance of 1394 have encouraged new, innovative product concepts soon to be released or in development now. With the advent this year of native IEEE 1394 support in Microsoft Windows operating systems, a number of new applications for 1394 will come forth that link the worlds of consumer and computer electronics.

Benefits of 1394

Applications that benefit from IEEE 1394 include nonlinear

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(digital) video presentation and editing, desktop and commercial publishing, document imaging, home multimedia, and personal computing. The low overhead, high data rates of 1394, the ability to mix real-time and asynchronous data on a single connection, and the ability to mix low speed and high speed devices on the same network provides a truly universal connection for almost any consumer, computer, or peripheral application.
